SPRAWOZDANIE 3

Zajęcia: Grafika komputerowa

Prowadzący:

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Laboratorium: Grafika Komputerowa 04.03.2020

Temat: Modelowanie hierarchiczne w grafice 2D

Polecenie:

Opracować scenę hierarchiczną zgodnie z obrazem używając zamiast kół wielokąty obracające się (animacja!) według wariantu. Opracowanie powinno być w jednym z języków: Java lub JavaScript,

na dwa sposoby:

- (a) używając hierarchię funkcje (sposób subroutine)
- (b) tworząc graf sceny (sposób obiektowy). W tym celu proponuję do pobrania odpowiedni pliki

Kod źródłowy: Zadanie1. Hierarchia

```
private void drawWorld(Graphics2D g2) {

    // TODO: Draw the content of the scene.
    // wywolywanie funkcji
    nShape1(g2);
    nShape2(g2);
    nShape3(g2);
    nShape4(g2);
    nShape5(g2);
    nShape6(g2);
    bar1(g2);
    bar2(g2);
    bar3(g2);
    triangle1(g2);
    triangle2(g2);
    triangle3(g2);
} // end drawWorld()
```

```
private void nShape1(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be neces
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor( Color.black );
    g2.translate( tx: -3.45, ty: 1.50);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians( frameNumber*0.75 ));
    g2.scale( sx: 0.5, sy: 0.5 );
   nShape(g2);
    g2.setColor(saveColor);
   g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
private void nShape2(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be neces
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor( Color.black );
    g2.translate( tx: -1.55, ty: 1);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians( frameNumber*0.75 ));
    g2.scale( sx: 0.5, sy: 0.5);
   nShape(g2);
    g2.setColor(saveColor);
   g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
private void nShape3(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be neces
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor( Color.black );
    g2.translate( tx: -1.15, ty: -0.20);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians( frameNumber*0.75 ));
    g2.scale( sx: 0.7, sy: 0.7);
   nShape(g2);
   g2.setColor(saveColor);
    g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
```

```
private void nShape4(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be necessary to sa
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
   g2.setColor(Color.black);
    g2.translate( tx: 1.15, ty: -0.80);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians( frameNumber*0.75 ));
   nShape(g2);
    g2.setColor(saveColor);
    g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
private void nShape5(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be necessary to sa
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor(Color.black);
    g2.translate( tx: 1.8, ty: 1.5);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians( frameNumber*0.75 ));
   nShape(g2);
    g2.setColor(saveColor);
   g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
private void nShape6(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be necessary to sa
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor(Color.black);
    g2.translate( tx: 3.2, ty: 1.1);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians( frameNumber*0.75 ));
   nShape(g2);
    g2.setColor(saveColor);
    g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
```

```
private void bar1(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be ne
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor( Color.red);
    g2.translate( tx: -2.5, ty: 1.25);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians(75));
    g2.scale( sx: 0.1, sy: 2);
    filledRect(g2);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians(75));
    g2.setColor(saveColor);
    g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
private void bar2(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be ne
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor(Color.red);
    g2.translate( tx: 0, ty: -0.5);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians( 75 ));
    g2.scale( sx: 0.2, sy: 2.5);
    filledRect(g2);
    g2.setColor(saveColor);
    g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
private void bar3(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
    AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be no
    Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
    g2.setColor( Color.red);
    g2.translate( tx: 2.5, ty: 1.3);
    g2.rotate( Math.toRadians(75));
    g2.scale( sx: 0.09, sy: 1.5);
   filledRect(g2);
   g2.setColor(saveColor);
    g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
```

```
private void triangle1(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
   AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be necessary to save/restore transform)
   Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
   filledTriangle(g2);
   g2.setColor(saveColor);
private void triangle2(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
   AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be necessary to save/restore transform)
   Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
   g2.translate( tx: 0, ty: -2.5);
   filledTriangle(g2);
   g2.setColor(saveColor);
   g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
private void triangle3(Graphics2D g2) { // (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
   AffineTransform saveTransform = g2.getTransform(); // (It might be necessary to save/restore tran
   Color saveColor = g2.getColor();
   g2.setColor( Color.green );
   g2.translate( tx: 2.5, ty: 0);
   filledTriangle(g2);
   g2.setColor(saveColor);
   g2.setTransform(saveTransform);
```

```
private static void nShape(Graphics2D g2) {
    int N = 11;
    double[] xPoints = new double[N];
    double[] yPoints = new double[N];
    for(int i = 1 ; i <= N; i++)
         xPoints[\underline{i}-1]=(double)(1*Math.sin((2*Math.PI/N)*\underline{i}));
    for(int \underline{i} = 1; \underline{i} <= N; \underline{i} ++)
         yPoints[<u>i</u>-1] = (double) (1*Math.cos((2*Math.PI/N)*<u>i</u>));
    Path2D path = new Path2D.Double();
    path.moveTo(xPoints[0],yPoints[0]);
     for(int \underline{i} = 0; \underline{i} < N; \underline{i} + +)
         path.lineTo(xPoints[i],yPoints[i]);
         path.moveTo(x:0, y:0);
         path.lineTo(xPoints[i],yPoints[i]);
    path.lineTo(xPoints[0],yPoints[0]);
    path.closePath();
    g2.draw(path);
```

Zadanie 2. Graf

```
rotatingNshape1 = new TransformedObject(nShape);
rotatingNshape1.setTranslation( dx: -3.45, dy: 1.50).setScale( xx: 0.5, sy: 0.5).setColor(Color.black);
world.add(rotatingNshape1);
rotatingNshape2 = new TransformedObject(nShape);
rotatingNshape2.setTranslation( dx: -1.55, dy: 1).setScale( sx: 0.5, sy: 0.5).setColor(Color.black);
world.add(rotatingNshape2);
rotatingNshape3 = new TransformedObject(nShape);
world.add(rotatingNshape3);
rotatingNshape4 = new TransformedObject(nShape);
world.add(rotatingNshape5);
rotatingNshape6 = new TransformedObject(nShape);
rectangle = new TransformedObject(filledRect); //bar1
world.add(rectangle);
world.add(rectangle);
triangle = new TransformedObject(filledTriangle); //triangle1
world.add(triangle);
triangle = new TransformedObject(filledTriangle); //triangle2
world.add(triangle);
triangle = new TransformedObject(filledTriangle); //triangle3
triangle.setTranslation( dx: 2.5, dy: 0).setScale( sx: 0.2, sy: 1.3).setColor(Color.green);
```

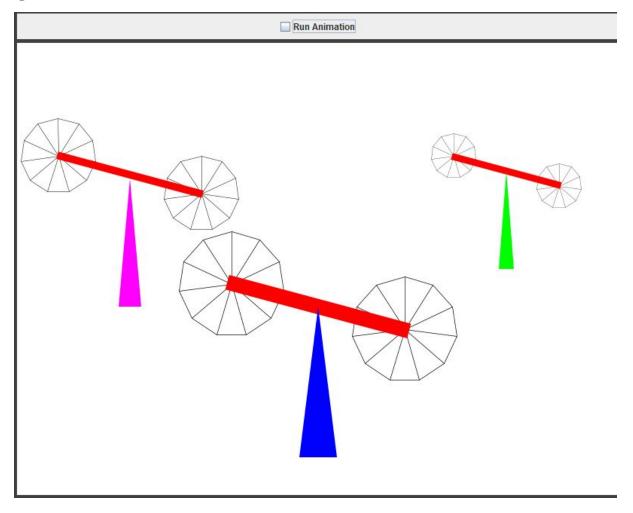
```
private TransformedObject rotatingNshape1;
private TransformedObject rotatingNshape2;
private TransformedObject rotatingNshape3;
private TransformedObject rotatingNshape4;
private TransformedObject rotatingNshape5;
private TransformedObject rotatingNshape6;
private TransformedObject triangle;
private TransformedObject triangle;
// (DELETE THIS EXAMPLE)
```

```
public void updateFrame() {
    frameNumber++;
    // TODO: Update state in preparation for drawing the next frame.
    rotatingNshape1.setRotation(frameNumber);
    rotatingNshape2.setRotation(frameNumber);
    rotatingNshape3.setRotation(frameNumber);
    rotatingNshape4.setRotation(frameNumber);
    rotatingNshape5.setRotation(frameNumber);
    rotatingNshape6.setRotation(frameNumber);
}
```

```
private static SceneGraphNode nShape = (g) → {
        double[] xPoints = new double[11];
        double[] yPoints = new double[11];
        for(int i = 1 ; i<=11;i++)
            xPoints[\underline{i}-1]= (double) (1*Math.sin((2*Math.PI/11)*\underline{i}));
        for(int i = 1 ; i <= 11; i++)
            yPoints[i-1] = (double) (1*Math.cos((2*Math.PI/11)*i));
        Path2D path = new Path2D.Double();
        path.moveTo(xPoints[0],yPoints[0]);
        path.lineTo( x: 0, y: 0);
        path.moveTo(xPoints[0],yPoints[0]);
        for(int i = 1 ; i < 11; i++)
            path.lineTo(xPoints[i],yPoints[i]);
            path.moveTo(x:0, y:0);
            path.lineTo(xPoints[i],yPoints[i]);
        path.lineTo(xPoints[0],yPoints[0]);
        path.closePath();
        g.draw(path);
```

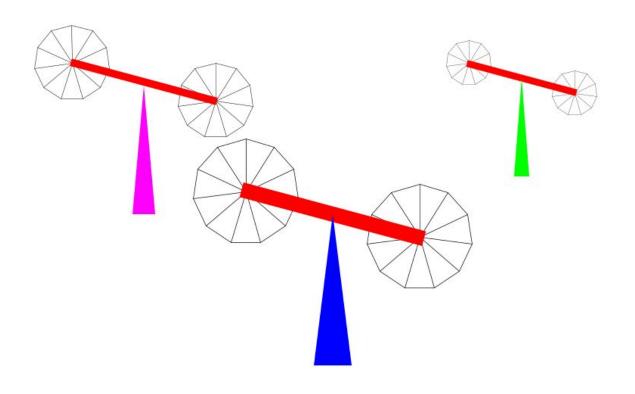
Wyniki działania:

GRAF:



HIERARCHIA:

Run Animation



Podsumowanie:

Na podstawie otrzymanego wyniku można stwierdzić, że używając funkcji hierarchicznej, to możemy skorzystać z jednej funkcji wielokrotnie, musi posiadać ona wiele argumentów wejściowych. Z kolei korzystając ze sposobu obiektowego możemy dany obiekt transformować przy pomocy rozszerzonych metod.